

ANALYSIS OF PARENTS' RESPONSES TO YOUNG MARRIAGE IN TEENAGERS IN KUTAWARGI VILLAGE IN 2022

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Abstract.

Background: The prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia in 2018 showed a high rate of 67% and there was an increase of 6% during 2019-2020. The incidence of early marriage in the village of Kutawargi Karawang in 2020 (32%) is higher than the previous year.

Purpose: the research aims to find out how the Analysis of Parents' Responses to Young Marriage in Adolescents in Kutawargi Village in 2022.

This research method uses quantitative analytical research. With a cross sectional study approach with a population of 34 people and a sample of 25 respondents selected by accidental sampling. Data was taken using a questionnaire which was then processed using a statistical program.

Results: Based on education, there were 14 (56.0%) respondents with the highest education. Based on the mindset, there were 15 (60.0%) respondents with bad mindsets and there were 14 (56.0%) respondents with less economic status, there were 16 (64.0%) respondents who said marrying off children was not because of promiscuity, as well as the frequency of young marriages, there were 15 (60.0%) of respondents who married their children at a young age.

The results of the statistical analysis found that teenagers in Kutawargi village marry young, namely education (p value = 0.000), parents' mindset (p value = 0.000), parents' economy (p value = 0.000), promiscuity (p value = 0.002)

Conclusion: Analysis of parents' responses to young marriage among adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022, namely educational factors, parents' mindset, parents' economy, and promiscuity. Therefore, parents are expected to have good relationships and communication with teenagers. Parents must also provide understanding and direction regarding marriage and the impact of teenage marriage. In addition, parents must also be able to control the association of teenagers so they do not fall into promiscuity.

Keywords: Education, mindset, economy, promiscuity and young marriage

BACKGROUND

To form a family, it must be carefully prepared, including the couple who will form a family must be mature, both biologically and pedagogically or responsibly. Men must be ready to assume responsibility as the head of the family, so they are obliged to provide for family members. For a woman, she must be ready to become a housewife who is in charge of controlling the household, giving birth, educating and caring for children. (Syalis & Nurwati, 2020)

Marriage is a marriage vow binding ceremony that is celebrated or carried out by two people with the intention of formalizing the marriage bond according to religious norms, legal norms, and social norms. Wedding ceremonies have many varieties and variations according to ethnic, religious, cultural and social class traditions. The use of certain customs or rules is sometimes related to certain religious rules or laws as well. (Conscience, 2019)

Article 7 Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage stipulates that marriage is permitted if the man is 19 years old and the woman is 16 years old. With the Marriage

Law, there will be a minimum age limit for someone to get married. While Article 6 paragraph 2 of Law no. 1 of 1974 states that in order to enter into a marriage a person who has not reached the age of 21 must obtain written permission from both parents.

The prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia in 2018 showed a high rate, which was 67% and there was an increase of 6% during 2019-2020, the alleviation rate of early marriage in Indonesia has not decreased or even experienced an increase or failure compared to 2018. (BPS, 2020)

But in fact many marriages are against the law. Based on research conducted by (Aprianti, et al., 2018) shows that the phenomenon of early marriage makes parents and adolescents not afraid of experiencing unwanted pregnancies, as a result people who previously considered premarital sex as behavior that violated the norm, now tend to be more acceptable by society. Likewise with the results of the study (Indanah, et al., 2020) that family socio-economic factors are the most dominant factor related to early marriage with an Odd Ratio of 2.784. Parents with low socio-economic conditions provide 2,784 opportunities for early marriage to occur.

The increase in early marriage can be triggered by various factors such as knowledge, economy, community traditions, love, and pregnancy before marriage. In terms of religion, parents are of the opinion that getting married earlier is much better to prevent their children from committing adultery. In fact, early marriage has many negative impacts compared to positive ones, such as easy divorce, loss of opportunities to get an education, increased birth rates, coercion of the maturity and maturity of the child's way of thinking, from an economic point of view they have not been able to be burdened with responsibility to provide for the needs of their small family. , and especially for women who marry early can have a medical impact on their obstetrics and obstetrics. (Princess, et al., 2019)

This causes marriage which was previously sacred and performed once in a lifetime, as if it becomes a game material and even becomes a place for child exploitation. The incidence of early marriage in the village of Kutawargi Karawang in 2020 (32%) is higher than the previous year. Some of the reasons parents marry off their children at a young age are because they go too far and are forced to because of the child's free association. This is a cause that has a negative connotation, marriage at a young age which is forced to be carried out due to various causes, life in promiscuity and being unable to control oneself so that they fall into sexual intercourse outside of marriage. Another reason is because of life choices and pressure from parents so they have to sacrifice the future of their children. This is what underlies the writer's interest in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Parents' Responses to Young Marriage in Adolescents in Kutawargi Village in 2022."

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses quantitative analytical research. With a cross sectional study approach with a population of 34 people and a sample of 25 respondents selected by accidental sampling. Data was taken using a questionnaire which was then processed using a statistical program.

RESULTS

The results of the univariate analysis found that based on education, there were 14 (56.0%) respondents with the highest education. Based on the mindset, there were 15 (60.0%) respondents with bad mindsets and there were 14 (56.0%) respondents with less economic status, there were 16 (64.0%) respondents who said marrying off children was not because of promiscuity, as well as the frequency of young marriages, there were 15 (60.0%) of respondents who married their children at a young age

1. The Influence of Parental Education on Young Marriage

Table 1.

The Influence of Parental Education on Young Marriage in Adolescents in Kutawargi Village in 2022

Variable		Married Young				N	%	Value
		Yes		No				
		n	%	n	%			
Education								
	Low	11	44.0	0	0	11	44.0	0.000
	High	4	16.0	10	40.0	14	56.0	
Total		15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100	

Based on the research results in table I, it was found that out of 25 respondents there were 11 (44.0%) respondents with low education and chose to marry off their children at a young age. While respondents with higher education there were 4 (16.0%) who chose to marry off their children at a young age, and there were 10 (40.0%) respondents

2. The Influence of Parental Mindset on Young Marriage

Table 2.

The Effect of Parental Mindset on Young Marriage in Youth in Kutawargi Village in 2022

Variable		Married Young						Value
		Yes		No		N	%	
		n	%	n	%			
Paradigm	Good	1	4.0	9	36.0	10	40.0	0.000
	Bad	14	56.0	1	4.0	15	60.0	
Total		15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100	

Based on the results of the study in table 2, it was found that out of 25 respondents there was 1 (4.0%) respondent with a good mindset but married their child at a young age, and there were 9 (36.0%) respondents with a good mindset and chose not to marry their child at a young age. Meanwhile, for respondents with a bad mindset, there were 14 (56.0%) who chose to marry their children at a young age, and there was 1 (4.0%) of respondents with a bad mindset and did not marry their children at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test showed that the p value was $0.000 < \alpha$ value 0.05, meaning that there is an influence of parental mindset on marrying young in adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022

3. The Economic Influence of Parents on Young Marriage

Table 3.

The Economic Influence of Parents on Young Marriage in Youth in Kutawargi Village in 2022

Variable		Married Young				N		Value
		Yes		No				
		n	%	n	%			
Economy	Adequate	2	8.0	9	36.0	11	44.0	0.000
	Deficient	13	52.0	1	4.0	14	56.0	
Total		15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100	

Based on table 3, that of the 25 respondents there were 2 (98.0%) respondents with sufficient economic status and choosing to marry their children at a young age, and there were 9 (36.0%) respondents with sufficient economic status and choosing not to marry their children at a young age. Meanwhile, based on poor economic status, there were 13 (52.0%) respondents who chose to marry off their children at a young age, and there were 1 (4.0%) respondents with less economic status but chose not to marry off their children at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, meaning that there is an economic influence of parents on marrying young in adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022

4. The Effect of Free Association on Young Marriage

Table 4.

The Effect of Free Association on Young Marriage in Teenagers In Kutawargi Village in 2022

Variable		Married Young				N		Value
		Yes		No				
		n	%	n	%			
Promiscuity	Yes	9	36.0	0	0	9	36.0	0.002
	No	6	24.0	10	40.0	16	64.0	
Total		15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100	

Based on table 4, it was found that out of 25 respondents there were 9 (36.0%) respondents who said their children had promiscuous relationships and chose to marry their children at a young age. While there were 6 (24.0%) respondents who said their children did not have promiscuity but chose to marry their children at a young age and there were 10 (40.0%) respondents who said his son did not have promiscuity and chose not to marry his daughter at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained that the value of p value is $0.002 < \alpha$ value of 0.05 , meaning that there is an effect of free association on young marriage among adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022.

DISCUSSION

1. The Influence of Parental Education on Young Marriage

Based on the research results in table 5.2, it was found that out of 25 respondents there were 11 (44.0%) respondents with low education and chose to marry off their children at a young age. Meanwhile, there were 4 respondents with higher education (16.0%) who chose to marry their children at a young age, and there were 10 (40.0%) respondents with higher education and chose not to marry their children at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of $0.000 < \alpha$ value of 0.05 , meaning that there is an influence of parental education on young marriage in young people in Kutawargi village in 2022.

The results of this study are in line (Lubis, 2020) based on the results of research on the effect of parental education on parents marrying children at a young age, the results of statistical tests with chi_square show that there is an influence between parental education on parents marrying children at a young age in the village of Bangun Rejo tanjung morawa sub-district, with an or value of 5.744 with 95% ci, probability value $(p) = 0.000 < 0.05$.

The low level of education and knowledge of parents, children and the community causes a tendency to marry off their children who are still underage. (Nurhikmah, et al., 2021)

Adolescents, especially women, have less opportunities to get formal education and work, which in turn affects their decision-making abilities and empowers them to delay marriage. So they cannot develop their skills because of limited education and are married off at a young age. Thus causing new problems for women such as mental disorders and death during pregnancy at a young age. (Novita, et al., 2016)

According to the researchers' assumptions, knowledge of early marriage is very influential because of low education. not knowing the impact of having an early marriage such as the lack of preparation of each partner in dealing with problems. This happens because of a lack of knowledge about early marriage, it is difficult for teenagers to solve problems intelligently and maturely, plus if teenagers have unstable personalities.

2. The Influence of Parental Mindset on Young Marriage

Based on the results of the study in table 5.3, it was found that out of 25 respondents there was 1 (4.0%) respondent with a good mindset but married his child at a young age, and there were 9 (36.0%) respondents with a good mindset and chose not to marry their child at a young age. Meanwhile, for respondents with a bad mindset, there were 14 (56.0%) who chose to marry their children at a young age, and there was 1 (4.0%) respondent with a bad mindset and did not marry their children at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained that the p value was $0.000 < \alpha$ value 0.05 , meaning that there was an influence of parental mindset on marrying young in adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022.

The results of this study are in line with research (Pramana, et al., 2018) that the Chi-Square Test analysis results of the calculated X^2 are greater than those of the X^2 table ($11,471 > 3,841$) and the significant level value (asympt.sig.2 sided) is smaller in compare the value of α ($0.001 < 0.05$), then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, or there is an influence between parental factors and early marriage, which is included in the criteria for degree of relationship $> 0-0.25$ is a very weak correlation. Analysis based on the Odds Ratio (OR) value obtained is 2,429 (95% CI 1,786-10,665 does not pass number 1), so statistically it is believed that 95% is significant, so the results of this study reveal that the greater the influence of parents, the risk is 2,429 times greater for the younger the age of adolescents to marry at an early age.

Parents are worried about being embarrassed because their daughter is dating a man who is very clingy, so they immediately marry off their son (Nurhikmah, et al., 2021).

3. The Influence of Family Economy on Young Marriage

Based on the results of the study in table 5.4, it was found that of the 25 respondents, 98.0% of the 25 respondents had sufficient economic status and chose to marry their children at a young age, and there were 9 (36.0%) respondents with sufficient economic status and chose not to marry their children at a young age. Meanwhile, based on poor economic status, there were 13 (52.0%) respondents who chose to marry off their children at a young age. and there was 1 (94.0%) respondent with less economic status but chose not to marry off his child at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, meaning that there is an economic influence of parents on marrying young in adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research (Kurniawati & Sari, 2020) that the results of the study identified factors that cause early marriage including knowledge about early marriage, the economy, education, and the mass media. Likewise with the results of the study (Liesmayani, et al., 2022) that the results of this study can be seen that the frequency distribution is based on the economy of the 52 respondents, there are mostly less economics as many as 39 respondents (75.0%) and a small portion is sufficient as many as 13 respondents (25.0%). Based on The results of the statistical test with chi-square at $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a p -value of $0.000 (p < 0.05)$, thus showing that there is a relationship between the economy and early marriage in adolescents.

Economic factors are synonymous with work and income owned by individuals or families. Occupation can measure socioeconomic status as well as health problems and conditions in which a person works. One's income is something that can be used as a source of survival. When someone has no income or low income, then the dependence on other people will certainly be greater. In contrast to someone who already has his own income that is sufficient for his needs, he will try not to depend on other people. (Ma'arif, 2018)

The factor that is most at risk of causing children to marry early is when their parents are not working, so the main cause is economic factors. Whether it's because of their parents' wishes or their children's wishes, they both don't want to be bothered anymore, because they realize that their parents are no longer able to be able to support them. However, on the other hand this is very concerning. The child who is still underage, and the parents who can no longer support the child. The factors that cause early marriages that we often encounter in society are due to economic factors, early marriages occur because they live on the poverty line so that to ease the burden on their parents, their children are married off to people who are considered capable (Hastuty, 2016; Nurhikmah, et al., 2021)

The economic problems of the family's parents assume that if their daughter has already proposed and asked to marry, at least she is expected to be independent and no longer dependent on her parents, because there is already a husband who can provide for her. Even though the age of the daughter has not yet reached maturity, both physically and mentally. (Ma'arif, 2018)

According to the assumptions of economic researchers, the incidence of early marriage is very influential because parents who have a low economy will encourage their children to marry soon to ease the burden on the family, because after marriage it will be the husband's responsibility. In addition, young women who live in families with

low economic status do not have alternative options to continue their education to a higher level of education because they cannot afford the fees determined by the school.

4. The Effect of Free Association on Young Marriage

Based on the research results in table 5.5, it was found that out of 25 respondents, there were 9 (36.0%) respondents who said their children had promiscuous relationships and chose to marry their children off at a young age. Whereas there were 6 (24.0%) respondents who said their children did not have promiscuity but chose to marry their children at a young age and there were 10 (40.0%) respondents who said their children did not have promiscuity and chose not to marry their children at a young age. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained that the p value was $0.002 < \alpha$ value 0.05, meaning that there is an effect of free association on young marriage in young people in Kutawargi village in 2022.

The results of this study are in line with the results of the study (Liesmayani, et al., 2022) it is known that in the distribution of the frequency of association of 52 respondents, there were respondents who mostly had bad association with as many as 33 respondents (63.5%) and a small proportion were good as many as 19 respondents (36.5%). Based on the statistical test results with chi-square at $\alpha = 0.05$, a p -value of 0.005 ($P < 0.05$) was obtained, thus showing that there is a relationship between association with early marriage in adolescents.

The incessant exposure of sex in the mass media causes modern youth to be increasingly permissive towards sex. the factor of getting pregnant out of wedlock occurs because it is easy to access porn videos so that teenagers feel curious (Nurhikmah, et al., 2021)

It is undeniable, there are still young marriages that occur because of pregnancy during courtship so that their lives do not enjoy their teenage years because they focus on building new households so that their association with unmarried peers reduces both men and women. (Hadiono, 2018; Pohan, 2017)

According to the researchers' assumptions, association with early marriage is very influential because association is a frightening side for parents towards adolescents. Sexual drive and great curiosity but not accompanied by adequate knowledge and experience so that many teenagers fall into free sex. parents are better off doing early marriage than their children falling from promiscuity.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on parents' responses to young marriage among adolescents in Kutawargi village in 2022, it can be concluded that educational factors, parents' mindsets, parents' economy, and promiscuity. Therefore, parents are expected to have good relationships and communication with teenagers. Parents must also provide understanding and direction regarding marriage and the impact of teenage marriage. In addition, parents must also be able to control the association of teenagers so they do not fall into promiscuity.

SUGGESTION

Parents are expected to have good relationships and communication with teenagers. Parents must also provide understanding and direction regarding early marriage and its effects and for adolescents to avoid promiscuity.

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